

## The Military Bills.

The following is the Exemption Bill passed by Congress:

*"A bill to exempt certain persons from military service, and to repeal the act entitled 'an act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the army of the Confederate States,' approved 21st of April, 1862."*

### The Physically Disabled Officers of Government, Clerks and Others.

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all persons who shall be held unfit for military service in the field, by reason of bodily infirmity or mental incapacity or imbecility, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, the Vice-President of the Confederate States, the officers judicial and executive, of the Confederate and State Governments, including Postmasters appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and such clerks in their offices as are allowed by the Postmaster General, and now employed, and excluding all other Postmasters, their assistants and clerks; and except such State officers as the several States may have declared, or may hereafter declare by law to be liable to militia duty, the members of both Houses of Congress of the Confederate States, and of the Legislatures of the several States, and their respective officers; all clerks now in the offices of the Confederate and State Governments authorized by law, receiving salaries or fees.

### Volunteer Troops.

"All volunteer troops heretofore raised by any State since the passage of an act entitled 'an act further to provide for the public defense,' approved April 16th, 1862, while such troops shall be in active service under State authority; Provided that this exemption shall not apply to any person who was liable to be called into service by virtue of said act of April 16th, 1862.

### Transportation Companies, Telegraph, &c., &c.,

"All pilots and persons engaged in the merchant marine service; the president, superintendents, conductors, treasurer, chief clerk, engineers, managers, station agents, section masters, two expert track hands to each section of eight miles, and mechanics in the active employment of railroad companies, not to embrace laborers, porters and messengers; the president, general superintendent and operators of telegraph companies, the local superintendent and operators of said companies not to exceed four in number at any locality but that at the seat of government of the Confederate States; the president, superintendents, captains, engineers, chief clerks and mechanics in the active service and employment of all companies engaged on river and canal navigation, and all captains of boats and engineers thereon employed.

### Editors, Newspaper Employees, and Ministers of the Gospel.

"One editor of each newspaper now being published, and such employees as the editor or proprietor may certify, on oath, to be indispensable for conducting the publication; the public printer, and those employed to perform the public printing for the Confederate and State Governments; every minister of religion authorized to preach according to the rules of his sect and in the regular discharge of ministerial duties.

### Non Combatants.

"All persons who have been and now are members of the society of Friends and the association of Dunkards, Nazarenes, Mennonists, in regular membership in their respective denominations, provided members of the society of Friends, Nazarenes, Mennonists and Dunkards shall furnish substitutes, or pay a tax of \$500 each into the public treasury.

### Physicians.

"All physicians who now are, and for the last five years have been, in actual practice of their profession.

### Shoemakers, Tanners, &c.

"All shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, wagon makers, millers and their engineers, millwrights, skilled and actually employed, as their regular vocation, in the said trades, habitually engaged in working for the public and whilst so actually employed; provided such persons shall make oath in writing that they are so skilled and actually employed at the time as his regular vocation in one of the above trades, which affidavits shall only be prima facie evidence of facts therein stated.

### Extortioners.

"Provided further, that the exemptions herein granted to persons by reason of their peculiar mechanical or other occupation or employment not connected with the public service, shall be subject to the condition that the products of the labour of such exempts, or of the companies and establishments with which they are connected shall be sold and disposed of by the proprietors at prices not exceeding seventy-five per centum upon the cost of production, or within a maximum to be fixed by the Secretary of War under such regulations as he may prescribe; and it is further provided, that if the proprietors of any such manufacturing establishments shall be shown, upon evidence, to be submitted to, and judged of by the Secretary of War to have violated, or in any manner evaded the true intent and spirit of the foregoing proviso, the exemptions therein granted shall no longer be extended to their superintendents and operatives in said establishments, but they and each and every one of them shall be forthwith enrolled under the provisions of this act, and ordered into the Confederate army, and shall in no event be exempted therefrom by reason of said manufacturing establishments or employments therein.

### Superintendents and Employees in Hospitals, etc.

"All superintendents of public hospitals, lunatic asylums and the regular physicians, nurses and attendants therein, and the teachers em-

ployed in the institutions for the deaf, dumb and blind; in each apothecary store, now established and doing business, one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical apothecary.

### Wool, Cotton and Paper Mills.

"Superintendents in wool and cotton factories, paper mills, and superintendents and managers of wool carding machines, who may be exempted by the Secretary of War, provided the profits of such establishment shall not exceed seventy-five per centum upon the cost of production, to be determined upon oath of the parties, subject to the same penalties for violation of the provisions herein contained as are hereinbefore provided in case of other manufacturing and mechanical employments.

### Colleges, Theological Seminaries, &c.

"All presidents and teachers of Colleges, academies, schools and theological seminaries who have been regularly engaged as such for two years preceding the passage of this act.

### Employees on Government Work.

"All artisans, mechanics and employees, in the establishment of the Government for the manufacture of arms, ordnance, ordnance stores and other munitions of war, who may be certified by the officer in charge thereof as necessary for such establishments; also, all artisans, mechanics, and employees in the establishments of such persons as are or may be engaged under contracts with the Government in furnishing arms, ordnance, ordnance stores and other munitions of war, saddles, harness, and army supplies, provided that the chief of the ordnance bureau, or some ordnance officer authorized by him for the purpose, shall approve of the number of operatives required in such establishment; all persons employed in the manufacture of arms, or ordnance of any kind by the several States; or by contractors to furnish the same to the several State Governments, whom the Governor or Secretary of State thereof may certify to be necessary to the same; all persons engaged in the construction of ships, gunboats, engines, sails, or other necessities to the public defence, and with direction of the Secretary of Navy; all superintendents, managers, mechanics, and miners employed in the production and manufacture of salt to the extent of 20 bushels per day, and of lead and iron, and of all persons engaged in making charcoal for making pig and bar iron, not to embrace laborers, messengers, wagoners, and servants, unless employed at works conducted under the authority and by the officers or agents of a State, or in works employed in the production of iron for the Confederate States.

### Stock Raisers

"One male citizen for every 500 head of cattle, for every 250 head of horses or mules, and one shepherd for every 500 head of sheep of such persons as are engaged exclusively in raising stock, provided there is no white male adult not liable to military duty engaged with such person in raising stock.

### Overseers on Plantations.

"To secure the proper police of the country, one person, either as agent, owner, or overseer, on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept by the laws or ordinances of any State, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service, and in States having no such law, one person as agent, owner or overseer, on each plantation of twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service; and furthermore, for additional police for every twenty negroes on two or more plantations within five miles of each other, and each having less than twenty negroes on which there is no white male adult not liable to military duty, one person, being the oldest of the owners or overseers on such plantations.

### Special Exemptions.

"Also, a regiment raised under, and by the authority of the State of Texas for the frontier defence, now in the service of said State, while in such service; and such other persons as the President shall be satisfied, on account of justice, or equity, or necessity, ought to be exempted, are hereby exempted from military service in the armies of the Confederate States; provided, that the exemptions herein above enumerated shall only continue whilst the persons exempted are actually engaged in their respective pursuits and occupations.

"Sec. 2. That the act entitled 'an act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the armies of the Confederate States,' approved the 21st of April, is hereby repealed.

—A gentleman who has been deprived of his umbrella, posted up the following notice:

"Who was the gentleman who exchanged umbrellas with me the other day, and forgot to leave his?"

—Several hundred prisoners, among them Gen. Prentiss, taken at the battle of Shiloh, were sent on from Georgia a few days since for exchange.

—The St. Louis Republican says that Lincoln has, evidently, by his proclamation, only paid one installment of the mortgage, which the abolitionists have covered with him. Other payments must follow. In what currency deemed satisfactory by his inexorable creditors these payments must be made time will determine.

—There was frost, on the 26th ult., in that portion of Virginia occupied by Gen. Lee's army. This should admonish us to hurry on the winter clothing for the soldiers.

## Address of the Hon. T. A. R. Nelson.

TO THE PEOPLE OF EAST TENNESSEE.

In all the speeches which I made to you in the spring and summer of 1861, as well as in a printed address to the people of the State, on or about the 30th of May, 1861, I declared in substance, that if I had believed it was the object of the North to subjugate the South and to emancipate our slaves, in violation of the Constitution, I would have gone as far as the furthest in advocating resistance to the utmost extent.

My attention has just been called to a proclamation issued by the President of the United States on the 22nd Sept., 1862, in which he declares that "on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States shall be thenceforward and forever free, and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom."

I need scarcely remind you that one of the evils which I dreaded and predicted as the results of the efforts which were made to dissolve the Union was that, in the progress of war, they might open the way for servile insurrection and the overthrow of the institution of slavery. My opinion as to the unconstitutionality and impolicy of Secession remain unchanged, but in my last speech in Congress, and on various other occasions; I have vindicated and maintained, and still maintain the right of revolution. On no occasion, however, did I ever assert the doctrine that a violation of the Constitution by one party would authorize or justify similar or other violations by the opposing party. The paramount causes which have controlled and influenced my conduct and opinions were love for the Union and an unshaken confidence that we had the best government in the world. But, of all the acts of despotism of which the civil war in which we are now engaged has been the prolific source, there is not one which in the slightest degree, equals the atrocity and barbarism of Mr. Lincoln's proclamation. At one blow it deprives the citizens of the slave States, without distinction, of the right to hold slaves, a right guaranteed by the very Constitution he pretends to uphold. It is true he makes an intimation that he will recommend to Congress to provide just compensation to the Union masters in the slave States, but what right has he, or the government of the United States, to deprive them of this property without their consent? And what assurance have they that his vague and general intimation will be applied to them, or that an abolition Congress, reeking with the blood of the South, and jubilant in the possession of usurped power, will adopt his recommendation.

We are in the midst of a sea of difficulties. Many acts have been done in the South to which we were bitterly opposed as a people, and which we who have adhered to the Union in spite of perils and dangers, could not justify or palliate. But the Union men of East Tennessee are not now and never were abolitionists. The Union men of East Tennessee are not now and never have been committed to incendiaryism and murder to which Mr. Lincoln's proclamation leads. What, then, is the path of duty in the trying circumstances which surround us? Is it to belie all our past professions and to sustain Mr. Lincoln's administration, right or wrong? Is it to justify a man, whom we had no agency in elevating to power, not only in abandoning the Constitution of the United States, but in repudiating the Chicago platform, his inaugural address and messages to Congress in which the absolute right to slavery in the States where it exists was distinctly and unequivocally conceded? Or is it, in view of his many violations of the Constitution, and this crowning act of usurpation, to join that side which at present affords the only earthly hope of successful resistance?

I am aware, my countrymen, that you will find difficulties in bringing your minds to the same conclusion at which my own has arrived. Many wanton and unauthorized acts of cruelty and oppression have been perpetrated among you, which, instead of changing your opinions, have only been calculated to aggravate and intensify a heroic principle of endurance. Many of these acts have been committed in remote places without the knowledge or approbation of the authorities at Richmond, or those who have held the supreme command in East Tennessee, and under such circumstances that you have felt it dangerous to complain. Gradually and slowly these outrages have at last become known, and in the very recent proclamation issued by Major General Jones, you have the assurance that your complaints will be heard, and the most energetic measures adopted to remedy the evils to which you have been subjected.

Let not, then, a sense of private and present wrongs, blind you against the enormities already perpetrated, and still more seriously contemplated by Mr. Lincoln's administration. If a majority of the republican party have been sincere in their professions of a determination to respect the right of slavery in the States, and if the right of freedom is not utterly destroyed in the North, may we not hope that a spirit of resistance will be aroused in that section, which, combined with the efforts of the South, will hurl Mr. Lincoln from power, and even yet restore peace and harmony to our distracted and divided country? But, if through fear, or any other cause, Mr. Lincoln's infamous proclamation is sustained, then we have no Union to hope for, no Constitution to struggle for, no magnificent and unbroken heritage to maintain, no peace to expect, save such, as with the blessings of providence, we may conquer. The armies which have been sent near you to tantalize you with hope, have been withdrawn, and, with cool audacity, Mr. Lincoln virtually tells you that you have no rights. No alternative remains but to choose

the destiny which an arrogant and unprincipled administration forces upon us.

It is almost unnecessary to declare to you that I adhered to the Union amidst good report and evil report, suffering and danger, while it was in my power to support it, and that, when my efforts were paralyzed and my voice silenced by causes beyond my control, I have cherished the hope that all might yet be well; but "the last link is broken" that bound me to a government for which my ancestors fought and whatever may be the course of others, I shall feel it my duty to encourage the most persevering and determined resistance against the tyrants and usurpers of the Federal administration who have blasted our hopes and are cruelly seeking to destroy the last vestige of freedom among us. If you would save yourselves from a species of carnage unexampled in the history of North America, but unequivocally invited in Mr. Lincoln's proclamation let every man who is able to fight buckle on his armor, and, without awaiting the slow and tedious process of conscription, at once volunteer to aid in the struggle against him. The race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong, and it cannot, in the nature of things, be possible that a just God will prosper the efforts of a man or a government which has hypocritically pretended to wage war in behalf of the Constitution, but now throws off the mask and sets it utterly at defiance. No despot in Europe would dare to exercise the powers which Mr. Lincoln, in less than two brief years, has boldly usurped. He has suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* in regard to all persons who have been or may be imprisoned by military authority, and thus destroy a right essential to the liberty of the citizen, a right which the mailed barons of England wrested by force from King John, and inserted in the great charter of British freedom; a right which it caused centuries of contest to engraft upon the British constitution; a right for which our fathers sternly struggled, and which is incorporated in every American Constitution. He has called armies into the field, without authority according to his own acknowledgment, and has become a military dictator. He now claims the prerogative to abolish slavery without our consent, and, if he can thus take our negroes, why may he not take our lands and everything else we possess, and reduce us to a state of vassalage to which no parallel can be found save in the history of the Middle Ages.

THOS. A. R. NELSON.

Knoxville, 3d October, 1862.

## How to make Matches.

Dr. L. T. Roberts sends the LaGrange "Reporter" the following receipt for making matches:

Take stripes of wood and dip them into melted sulphur, and let them dry, which will be done in a minute after dipping them. Then the points of these sulphured matches must be dipped in a composition made in the following manner, viz: Dissolve, in hot water, gum arabic, four parts; chlorate of potassa, one part; and phosphorus, one part. These are all to be added to the pot separately, and in the order herein prescribed, and as soon as the first ingredient is dissolved, then add the second, &c., until all are dissolved. This must all be done in a water bath, (like glue is prepared,) and the mixture must be kept in the water bath while the process of dipping is going on. The matches to be thoroughly dried before they are used. Dry in the shade for twenty four hours. Cover the mixture closely.

—A correspondent of the Columbus Sun, says Gen. Kirby Smith has had tendered to him, since his arrival in Lexington, 30,000 men, and Kentuckians say that the State will furnish 60,000.

—Last week about 400 bales of inferior cotton were sold in Memphis at \$250 a bale. Good cotton was worth 60cts, or \$300 per bale.

## First Tennessee Regiment.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED BY THE Governor of the State recruiting officer for the purpose of enrolling recruits for the 1st Tenn. Regiment commanded by Col. Turner; all who wish to join said Regiment can do so and obtain transportation free by calling on the undersigned—at office in Winchester, Tennessee. J. F. SYZER.

Oct. 14, 1862.—tf.

## NOTICE VOLUNTEERS.

I am authorized by Gen. Forrest to raise a company of Infantry for the service for three years or the war, and they will, by enlisting now, have an opportunity of electing their own officers. If the company is made up they can and will be, if desired, attached to Col. T. W. Newman's Regiment which he has now almost completed. L. B. CLEMENTS.

Winchester, Oct. 11. tf

## Notice Volunteers.

Being authorized to raise and muster into the service of the Confederate States, 10 companies of Infantry to form a Regiment, of any and all ages, Companies formed or forming who desire to enter this service, by reporting to me at this place, will be immediately mustered in. TAZ. W. NEWMAN.